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intended or implied. Hence the personal name is best written in the form in which it usually stands in dedication, namely, without the possessive. THE CONDOR is taking no initiative in this matter as the form has been used for many years by the National Board of Geographic Names, by the Divisions of Forestry and Biological Survey of the U. S. Agricultural Department, and by independent writers. This form we believe is destined to become generally used.

2. A single i will be used in the genitive singular in scientific specific and subspecific names; e.g., *Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli*, not *nuttallii*. In other words the genitive will be formed by adding a single i to the unchanged name of the person in whose honor the species is named. It appears to us that the double i subserves so little to euphony in comparison with the labor and inconvenience of memorizing its inconsistencies, that the time has arrived when working ornithologists were shed of the nuisance. It is a well known fact that numberless cases occur where the same name has been written with a single i, and in a different combination with a double i. *Phalacroptilus nuttallii* appears to us as euphonic as *Zonotrichia l. n nuttalli*. As Dr. Allen has said, there is no rule by which one may memorize the occurrence of the two spellings, and the time and tried patience involved in editing manuscripts has led us to bring the subject before our contributors. We will not enter into any philological discussion of the question, but may remark that we believe the 'single-i-ists' have as good an argument to offer as the 'double-i-ists'. We emphasize *convenience* and *uniformity* which are really the most important matters. This likewise has been in use in THE CONDOR the past year.

3. Trivial or common names of animals and plants, occurring in the text will hereafter be printed in lower case, except of course where a capital letter is obviously necessary, as in personal or geographic qualifying words; e.g., *California towhee*, *Harris woodpecker*, but spurred towhee. Generic names that have become popularly accepted trivial names, as *junco*, will likewise begin with a small letter. This rule is rather widely followed now in publications, and the added neatness given to a page is marked. In closing we might add that in annotated bird lists the trivial name is written essentially in an independent subjective form, and hence bears capitals; e.g.

***Pipilo maculatus megalonyx*. Spurred Towhee.**

THE CONDOR publishes, as it believes, the first half-tone photograph yet to appear of the famed wingless cormorant. Thus "the world do move" and the camera has portrayed to

American ornithologists this strange bird which sports in the treacherous surf of the Galapagos.

We regret the delay in mailing the index to Volume III, which is unavoidable. Mr. Richard C. McGregor, who has been compiling the index, issue by issue during the past year, found himself located in the Orient at the time our last number was issued. This necessitated the delay consequent upon the time required for the mail to travel both ways. The index will appear with our March number.

The CONDOR wishes its readers a Happy New Year and greets them with a change of cover and new cover design, typifying the land of the setting sun and its lordly condor. The design is by Mr. Walter K. Fisher.



PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PEARSON, T. GILBERT. Stories of Bird Life, B. F. Johnson Pub. Co., Richmond, Va. pp. 1-236 and numerous plates, 60 cents.

RIDGWAY, ROBERT. The Birds of North and Middle America. Part I. Family Fringillidae—The Finches. (Bulletin of the U. S. N. M. No. 50, 1901.

ROBISON, WIRT and RICHMOND, C. W. An Annotated List of Birds Collected in the vicinity of La Guaira, Venezuela. (Proc. U. S. N. M., XXIV, pp. 163-178.)

American Ornithology, I, No. 12, Dec. 1901. II, No I, Jan. 1902.

Auk, The, XIX, No. I, Jan. 1902.

Bird-Lore, III, No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 1901.

Bird & Nature, X, Nos. 4, 5. Nov., Dec., 1901.

Bulletin No 50, U. S. Nat. Museum.

Journal of the Maine Ornithological Society, III, No. 4. Oct. 1901.

Maine Sportsman, Nos. 99, 100, Nov., Dec. 1901.

Nature Study, II, No. 7, Dec. 1901.

Ohio Naturalist, II, Nos. 1, 2. Nov. Dec., 1901.

Oologist, The XVIII, Nos. II, 12. Nov.-Dec., *Ornithologisches Jahrbuch*, XII, No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 1901.

Osprey, The, V, Nos. 9, 10. Sept., Oct., 1901.

Our Animal Friends, XXIX, Nos. 4, 5. Dec. 1901, Jan., 1902.

Our Dumb Animals, XXXIV, Nos. 6, 7. Nov., Dec 1901.

Plant World, IV, Nos. 10, 11. Oct., Nov., 1901.

Popular Science XXXV, No. 12, Dec. 1901. XXXVI, No. I, Jan. 1902.

Recreation, XV, Nos. 5, 6. Nov, Dec, 1901.

West American Scientist, XII, Nos. 6, 7. Nov., Dec., 1901.